PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1841.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

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Bombay, August, 1841.

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Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

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Published Monthly.

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EDITED BY

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AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES," &C

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PATRICK MACINTYRE, Secretary.

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To be Edited by Mr. Whiffen.

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WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

The Native Press.

We are glad to hear that a meeting of the principal editors of the native papers, and other influential members of the Hindoo community, was held last Sunday, for the purpose of improving the tone and increasing the utility of the native Press. Oneof the resolutions passed by the meeting was that the editors in conducting their papers should no longer indulge in personal invectives and low, contemptible abuse, but cordially co-operate with one another in advocating the best interests of the country and enlightening the minds of all classes of the people. How far this resolution will be acted upon time alone will show.—*Englishman, September* 10.

Oppression.

Brijomohun Mitter, an old Pensioner of Government, complained against a wealthy widow Lady, named Harroo Money Dessee, a neighbour of his, who has been annoying the old man with a view of making him quit the premises, which she wishes to purchase. It appeared that Brijomohun had presented a petition on the 17th June 1830 complaining that the said widow made a hole in his wall and by spouts caused all the water of her premises to fall into his *room*. The Chief Magistrate and overseer inspected the place and declared *the whole to be malicious*, and as the old man called for protection, the widow, who appeared by proxy, was bound over to be of good behaviour. Now in in this year of grace and the 4th of the present month, Brijomohun again appears and states that on building a wall on his ground, close to the widow's (oh them widows) ! she hired men to level it down, as fast as the masons got it up, and he again begged for protection against his great enemy and her *polls*, which battered down the walls, built on his own premises. The parties appeared, the widow by her attorney and in their defence wished to make out that the ground on which plaintiff was building, belonged to Haroo Maney. At this stage of the proceeding the case was postponed, to enable the Chief Magistrate to make another visit to determine the merits of this vexatious questions.—*Ibid.*

The Devil among the Sailors—the Ship Larkins.

The high rate of wages and the numberless tricks resorted by the crimps to induce seamen to desert, are playing the devil with the seamen of this port. Ships arriving on *low rates of wages*, and the commanders refusing to give the men their discharge, they are taught on coming on shore, to practise every species of annoyance on board for the purpose of being got rid of. A rather novel one was perpetrated on board the Ship *Larkins*, some of the crew finding the captain would *not* discharge them, *or encrease their* wages, according to the port rates, first knocked off work, and finding *that* had not the desired effect, two of them walked into the Cuddy and assaulted the Chief Officer ; they were taken from on boardby the Police : two others finding this to be the case, came up next morning, one to the Captain and the other to the Chief Officer, and said, ' kindly take us on shore also, give us a trial *at the same time* with the first.'

The Chief Magistrate, after hearing the cases, called upon the Seamen for their defence ; they made none, but admitted every thing. He then recorded fines against eace of them from one hundred to 50 Rs. or 2 months' imprisonment in in the Great Jail, but as this appeared to be their object the Chief Magistrate requested Captain Hibbert to consider what course would be the best to follow under the present, circumstance, and postponed the case accordingly.—*Ibid.*

Poona Society broken in Fragments.

An enormity was sent to us from Bombay entitled, we think, "*Fragements from Poonah*," but we are not quite certain as to the name, for, after dipping into two or three verses, we found it as beastial as a similarly anonymous publication that flitted and fell some time since in Calcutta, and we consequently consigned it to its fitting receptacle. We mention the wretched production not only to observe that the author or publisher, whoever he is, will oblige us by not making us pay dawkage for any more of such Sockdale rubbish :but to observ that the absence of any publisher's name upon the pamphlete shews how beneficially the Press Act operates in checking the appearance of such offences against good morals. No respectable press will publish anything without its signature as the Law directs, and it could not attach its signature to such a thing as that we have named.—*Courier, Sept.* 11.

The Semaphore also reported the *Wm. Lee*, Sheppard, from Hull 20th April , the *Mary Grey*, Boyd, from Penang 10th Aug., and the *John Mitchell*, Barble, from Glasgow 28th April.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 11.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *Sir Robt Seppings*, Middleton, from Rangoon 24th August ; the *Gleneira*, from Liverpool 28th April ; the *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, from Liverpool 29th May, and the *Sir Archbald Campbell*, Hancock, from Penang 21st August.—*Englishman, Sept.* 11.

Gliding of the Grey Goose Quill.

We made a slight mistak—really a slip of the pen—in our yesterday's notification regarding the approaching vacancy in the Allahabad Suddur Board of Revenue, in stating that Mr. Hamilton was to succeed Mr. Thompson as Secretary to the *Board*, instead of as Secretary to the *Government* of the North Western Provinces.—*Ibid.*

The Englishman's Clap-Trap.

Our morning contemporary, in spite of his name, has strange ideas of true English feeling. He esteems it " un-English" to speak, with commendation, of the courage or prowess of foreign troops, and thinks his readers, who are for the most part British officers, will accept, with delight, his ungenerous sneers at the French army. He has greatly mistaken the character of his readers. Such sneers, as we have said before, are the veriest Surrey Theatre claptrap—not by any means calculated to awaken feelings of enthusiasm or delight in the breasts of an audience of English gentlemen. We think much too highly of such an audience, to believe that the anti-gallican clap-traps, with which some of the low, dramatic pieces, produced at the Surrey Theatre and Saddler's Wells are interlarded, can draw down the plaudits of any other, than an unrefined and uneducated crew of spectators, who deem it highly patriotic to d—n the Mounseers. Just such stuff is the *Englishman's* clap-trap, and, considering of character of his readers, we pronounce it to be sadly out officers d It cannot be pleasing to British officers. British posed us—ca despise the bravest nation, that has ever opus in steadiness despise the army, which, though inferior to gallantry not even discipline, has exhibited, in action, a need to be exhorted, bad to our own. The French do not do the English. The fact is an engagement, any more than of the former is an excess of t nsiasm and impetuosity, and that if they had been as firm, a were daring in action, it would have fared ill with us h contest against them. The French soldiery require more t kept back than to be pushed forward; and there ean be little d t that, in the fiercest trial of the strength of the two nations re cord, it would have gone better with them, had they been f forward and stood more on the defensive. Over-confidence was their ruin. The French, neither at Waterloo, nor any where else, have required patting on the back—they have al ways been two eager to go forward. This, according to ou contemporary's nations, is very " un-Englishman," but we maintain it to be very true.—Hurkaru, Sept. 9.

The Pilgrim Tax at Gaya.

Among the transactions by which Lord Auckland's administration will be distinguished, the abolition of the Pilgrim Taxes, and the separation of Government from the support of idolatrous shrines will always hold a prominent place. This concession to public opinion, derives a peculiar merit from the consideration that it has not been effected withoet a heavy pecuniary loss to Government. It is desirable, therefore, that the circumstances connected with these events, and the extent of the sacrifices which they have involved should be fully laid before the public ; that their character may be correctly appreciated.

To begin with Gaya, where Government has relinquished a revenue of more than Two lakhs of Rupees a year, by the abolition of the tax. Gaya, like Juggunnath, is a shrine of which the sanctity and renown are certainly of Bouddhist origin. When the Burmese envoys proceeded to the North West some years back to pay their respects to Lord William Bentinck, they stopped at Gaya to offer their devotions at this place, which is still held sacred to Bouddhu, the founder of their creed. This circumstance, combined with many others which are gradually becoming developed, will contribute doubtless to establish the fact, that Hindooism has been built on the ruins of Bouddhism ; and that its supremacy in this country, instead of dating from that remote and fabulous antiquity which the Brahmuns claim for it, is ofcomparatively modern origin.

There are no records which exhibit the origin of the tax. Some have supposed that it was imposed by the Hindoo hierarchy who managed the shrine ; others, that it was established by the Mahomedans in accordance with their usual practice of filling their treasury by penal impositions on unbelievers. All that is known is that it hasbeen collected from a period beyond which the memory of man extends not ; that it appears to have been reckoned among the Sayer, or miscellaneous cesses, and to have been considered as the legal perquisite of the Zemindarto whom belonged the proprietary right of Morarpore, in which it is situated, and which about a hundred years ago came into the family of Rajah Mitterjeet Sing, one of the most wealthy landholders in the district of Behar.

The amount of the tax does not appear to have been fixed by public authority. It was regulated by the conscience of the Zemindar, which,again was mainly influenced by the capacity of the pilgrim. The poor pilgrim who came there to offer the funeral cake for his deceased ancestors, and to procure their admission into paradise, found himself at the mercy both of the Zemindars and the Priests. The Zemindars exacted toll at Morarpore, according to the intentions of the pilgrim. If he proposed to visit only a part of the holy places, he paid only 1 Rs. 10 as ; if his visit was to be extended to every holy spot, he was obliged to pay 8 Rs. 6 As. In the year 1777, the right of exacting the tax devolved on one Zuhoor Ulla Beg, and he raised the former cess from Rs. 1-10, to Rs. 5-11 ; and the latter from Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 13-7-6 pie; while every pilgrim entering Gaya either on horseback, or in a palankeen, paid more than double these sums. These were the ostensible rates, but the extortions of the officers who collected them are described by Mr. Law, as " the most grievous oppressions, that ever were devised by the abuse of power, and as sufficient to account for the decline of trade, the desolation of the country, the ruinous state of a large city, and the anxiety of foreigners to procure orders of exemption, as well as a military force for the protection of their person."

But the Priests of the temple, the Gaywals, practised still greater extortions ; and they were encouraged by the aumils, or officers who collected the tax ; because whenever a dispute arose between the priest and the devotee, the money was deposited with them, and they ultimately obtained the lion's share of it. After the pilgrim had gone through all tho forms of worship, at the different holy places, his hands, or rather thumbs, were bound with a wreath of flowers, and he waited in humble expectation of the three " absolving taps," from the priest, accompanied with the mysterious word " Soopul." The officiating brahmuns had artfully established the idea that the enunciation of this word was necessary to the consummation of the ceremony, and that if the pilgrim broke the wreath without the order of the Gaywal or priest, all ceremonies he had performed, lost their efficacy, his ancestors became liable to punishment, and he himself was for ever excluded from Paradise. The brahmuns took advantage of the dread they had thus created in the minds of the pilgrim ; and never granted him release till they had screwed the last farthing out of him. Such is Hindooism, in its most sacred shrines.

The Pilgrim Tax, came under the observation of Mr. Jonathan Duncan,—afterwards Governor of Bombay—some time about 1780, when he was sent to settle some disputes between the Zemindars, and he recorded it as his opinion that " all these taxes are or ought to be appropriated solely to the revenue of Government, which does in fact derive from this source of superstition a very considerable annual income, constituting at present a part of the Zemindar's rental." Mr. Hastings, the Governor General, does not appear, however, to have adopted his suggestion, for the duties continued to form part of the Zemindar's rent. The whole Zemindaree was let in farm in 1783 to one Mirza Kuttub Allee ; but this arrangement lasted only a short time. Government, for political consideration, granted a large number of licenses to the Mahrattas to visit the shrines without fees, and the farmer compla inedth at these exemptions interfered seriously with the realization of the revenue. Soon after, Rajah Mitterjeet Sing was admitted to enter anew into a settlement for his hereditary estates by Mr. Law ; but from that time the Gaya Pilgrim tax was collected directly by the officers of Government. Though the fact is not stated, it is probable that a deduction, equal to the supposed value of the tax, was made from the revenue he has required to pay to the public treasury.

All the arrangements by which the tax become public property were conducted by Mr. Law, the Collector, one of the most active and indefatigable servants the Bengal Government has ever possessed. He redressed the grievances to which the pilgrims had been subjected ; smoothed the passage to the shrines, and contributed to raise the annual revenue from Rs. 85,000, to more than 200,000 Rs. at which rate it continued for nearly half a century, to the period of the abolition. Mr. Law however did not interfere with the perquisites of the officiating Priests, which were understood to be voluntary, and which were indeed quite as voluntary as gifts extorted by superstition usually are.

The Estate in which Gaya is situated, came into the ps-o session, as we have said, of the present Rajah's family about 1725. In what manner, or under what title, they obtained possession of it, does not appear ; all that is known is, that in the year above named, the great uncle of Mitterjeet Sing held the land. Ten years after, it came into possession o Mitterjeet's grandfather, who, in the succeeding year, 1739f received a sunnud from Ali Verdy Khan, then only Soobadar of Behar. In this document no mention is made of the Pilgrim tax at Gaya, but the right of collecting it was considered part and parcel of the landholder's right. Rajah Mitterjeet's father, Rajah Buneead Sing, was one of the Natives whom Cossim Ally Khan seized and put to death at Patna in 1763, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the English. The British Government immediately confirmed his infant son in his hereditary estates, and in the year 1772 gave him an annual sum of 12,000 Rupees which was afterwards commuted fhr forty-six rent free villages. Of the occasion of this arrangement there is no record. The deed of gift recite that its was made in consequence of the distressed circumstances of the yonng Rajah,and the fidelity of the father to British intejests. The Rajah, however, asserted that this sum was given him as his *malikana*, or per ecntage on the collections of the pilgrim tax, during the absence of his right thereto.

When the decennial settlement was made, the settlement with the Rajah Mitterjeet Sing was formed exclusive of the Pilgrim tax, which Government contiuued to collect on its own behoof ; but the rent free villages were resumed. On this, the Rajah represented to Government, that as the land which had been given him rent free as a *compensation* for his per ecntage of the collections, had been resumed, that perentage ought in justice to be restored to him. Collectors in those day were allowed to attend to business exactly as it suited their own convenience ; and it was not till *eleven* years had elapsed, and repeated remonstrances had been made, that a full report was made by the Collector on the Rajah's petition. On the pernsal of it, the Governor General stated it as his conviction, that the Rajah was justly entitled to his *Malikana* ; and the arrears, to the extent of 1,58,733 Rupees were ordered to be paid to him. A *Malikana*, calculated on the same principle, has been paid him from the the 1st ot January 1805 to the period of the abolition of the Tax.

When that arrangement was under consideration, it was made a matter of enquiry, whether Government was bound, on relinquishing the tax, to continue to pay the per centage to the Raja ; and the question was honourably decided in the affirmative. It was resolved that in carrying that enlightened measure into effect, Government was bound sacredly to regard the right and privileges of others, and it was resolved that the sum of 20t203 Rs., the average of the last ten years, should be fixed as the donative to be continued to the Raja, and that it should be given him in the shape of an annual remission of revenue to that amount, in perpetuity, and the family estates.

The abolution of the Gaya pilgrim Tax appears thus to. have occasioned a sacrifice of fully Two lakhs of Rupees, or Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterlnig a year to Government But this will be no real loss to the state, if by thus cutting off an unhallowed connection, and relieving the exchequer from the spoils of superstition, we are enabled to acquire the favour of Him, whose blessing maketh rich and not poor.—*Friend of India Sept.* 9.

Unhealthiness of China.

We have been favored with the following extract from an Officer of the Cameronians, dated Hong Kong, the 2d July. It is interesting as confirmatory of the views we have all along entertained of the different subjects entered upon by the writer:—

'Matters are apparently as unsettled in this part of the world, as they were 12 months ago, and as little or perhaps less likelihood than ever, of peace or amicable settlemen.t Had we destroyed Canton when it was at our mercy, I think it would have tended more to effecting a settlement as bringing the Emperor to his senses, than anything we could have done. In my opinion it was a grand mistake of the Plenipo. Indeed it is as probable as not, that before we proceed to the north,we may go towards Canton, and have all our work ever again : it certainly appears to me to have been a most impolitic measure sparing the rascals: however it is to be hoped that the Commodore, now that he is chief, will rattle their cities about their ears. We now only wait the arrival of the 55th and the reinforcements of ours and the 49th ; it is thought that we shall move from here in about 3 weeks, but whither is unknown ; most people think that Amoy will be the first place to be attacked ; if so we shall have some tough work, as their defences are, Ibelieve, very strong, and the people more plucky than those of the Canton province ; however, we'll give them a taste of our quality. We are feeble and few, but still ready, and willing to whop them.

I perceive that the sickness at Chusan has caused some little stir among the people of Calcutta. I fear they will have difficulty in arriving at the truth ; they should have some of us who were on that infernal hill from July to the 1st October, who worked thro' every thing, sometimes without a dinner or breakfast, and never a good one : I think we could enlighten them on the subject, and tell some truths that to some would be very palatable, I do most sincerely hope that the saddle will be fixed on the right horse : all the blame appears to be thrown on the Commissariat ; it is true that the provisions might have been of better quality, but the statement on the point are much too exaggerated and some without foundation ; but you may believe me, weather and exposure to the dreadful climate, terrific heat and rain, while encamped on the hill,made sad havoc a mong our fellows ; fresh beef and rations are no doubt most desirable, but that would have not kept off fever and ague, which has been so destructive. I don't think we shall get rid of it till we leave this climate ; it pays C—n and me a visit perhaps 3 or 4 times a month ; after giving us a hearty shaking and a little pulling down, we manage to get on our legs again ; it is only the fortune of War, one of those things for which there is no help, and all grumbling and doctors in the force won't get the fellow out of one's bones.'—*Englishman, Sept.* 8.

Ceylon.

Paying the Piper for Steam.

The Ordinary Mail for the next Overland will leave Colombo on the 13th instant: this, we would remind our friends, is 2 Shillings cheaper for every letter than the pao ket by the *Senforth*. Several persons we find concur in the opinion we expressed of the impolicy of charging such exorbitant postage by the Steamer.—Observer, Sept. 6.

The Progress of Discovery.

Our Post Master General, it is known, has lately returned to Ceylon after two year's travelling, during which, no doubt, he discovered a place to which he gave the name of " Uncertain." All we have yet learned of it is that it is a sea-port, as in the Notice which this gentleman publishes in Saturday's *Government Gazette* of Packets being open for the receipt of letters for different Vessels, he mentions amongst others for the *Annabella*, and under the heading of " To what place" it is said " Uncertain." To be sure we thought nothing of its being stated that the " date of the intended departure" of the Annabella was " Uncertain," but to call her place of destination also Uncertain, puzzled us not a little. It would be most interesting to the public to know what intercourse has already sprung up between Colombo and this place—perhaps the Post Master General would therefore print a return of the number of letters he sends by the Annabella to " Uncertain."—Ibid.

Crime at Ceylon.

The criminal business of the Session has terminated in Kandy. Of the homicide cases two persons have been convicted of Murder, two acquitted, and three of Manslaughter. The two unhappy men guilty of Murder are to be executed at the Stations near to which they committed the awful crime—one at Matella and the other at Kornegalle.—Ibid.

Singapore.

One letter dated Singapore, August 9th ; give the following notice of proceedings relative to the passengers of the *Sultana* :—

" Letters were received on the 5th and immediately laid before the authorities here who have not yet dispatched any vessel for their relief, except a small Gun-boat in search of the Prow with the Chief Officer and Mr. and Miss D Souza who have not yet arrived. The Steamer Diana started for Malacca and Penang a few hours before the receipt of the intelligence, or it is probable she would have been sent to Borned. We learn from the Nakodah of the prow which brought the Chief officer's letters, that Captain Page, Passengers and Crew are living in the house of one of the Chiefs and that every care is taken of them. The Steamer Diana will likely be sent over for them on her return from Penang."

Another letter is as follows :—

" *Singapore, 14th August*, 1841—Since our reports of the 9th the Mor has arrived from Calcutta, and H. M. S. Caliope from Madras, bringing intelligence from that port down to the 9th July She goes on to Calcutta in three days with 2½ millions dollars, being part of captain Elliot's spoil at Canton. The Conway has gone to England with 1¼ millions, another is retained by Elliot to keep him and the force in cash. For particulars of intelligence from China, we refer you to the accompanying Free press of this morning's date. H. M. forces were at Hong Kong on the 9th, the seamen very sickly and the Ships unable to move, in consequence nothing would be done till they got better and the fresh troops arrived from your city, by which time Elliot would hear of his recall and probably let things remain quiet till the arrival of his successor. Exchange is down in China to 4s. 8d. and very little business of any kind doing. Best quality Long Cloth Sp. Drs. 3, Woollens unsaleable. The *Water Witch* was to sa- some days after the *Caliope*, and may now be daily looked for. The *Harlequin* packet had sailed some days previous.

Since the arrival of the *Mor*, Opium has risen Sp. Drs. 5 here, and the accounts from China have induced some considerable holders to ship to that market. Exchange on London here is now 4s. 7d., at which rate some sales of good bills took place yesterday." —Courier, September 8.

China.

Memoir of the personal Services of Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse, K. C.H.

(Concluded.)

The name of Senhouse, notwithstanding the Norman prefix, *de*, and the Christian name of Walter—is Saxon.

All the patrimonial estates of the family were sold by John Senhouse of Seascale hall, high sheriff of Cumberland, 3rd of Anne ; his descendants became EXTINCT in the male line about the middle of the last century. The demense of the manor and estate of Netherhall, or Ellenborough and manor of Alneburgh were disposed to Humphrey Senhouse by his six nieces, the daughters of John Senhouse, esq. of Netherhall. He was enabled to effect this purchase by the grateful munificence of his mother's sister, Bridget, daughter of Andrew Huddleston, esq., of Hutton-John and of her husband Joseph Huddleston, esq., of Millum castle, both of whom adopted him, being themselves without issue, in consequence of some needful kindnesses received from Senhouse's father and mother, during the first year of their marriage ; an alliance that had taken place contrary to the wishes of their immediate families, while Joseph Huddleston was a younger brother and before he inherited the patrimonial estate of Millum castle.

Amongst the anecdotes of the family, the following merit notice.

1. Elizabeth, who was married to Patricius Senhouse in 1655, was one of ten sisters, daughters of Thomas Bromfield, esq., of Hames hall, Cumberland, nine of whom died of the plague, caught from a man who merely called in at the house to light his pipe. She hereself, in London, escaped ; but coming down, on hearing of their misfortune, was allowed by the magistrates to converse with her mother across the river Derwent only.

2. George Septimus, lieut r. n. next junior brother to the deceased sir le Fleming Senhouse, died in 1808. This gentleman was presented with a subscription sword by the crew of the *Unite*, upon being paid off. In this vessel he was then serving as a very young midshipman, and the crew, prior to presenting the sword, carried him three times round the deck in their arms, giving him three cheers. The sword was inscribed with the words—" the good will of the *Unite's* crew." Mr. Senhouse had overheard some mutinous expressions on their part and had so remonstrated with them as to pacify their turbulent feelings, and to produce an ebullition alike honourable to themselves and him.

The *arms* of the family are—or, a popinjay proper (otherwise, per pale, arg. and gn. on the first a parrot vert,) *crest* —A popinjay, as in the arms, with a label in its beak, inscribed—" Deo Gratias."

Motto—Væ victis (ominous to the Chinese, had things taken the right course.)

Badge of the family—A crimson rose. Quartering the arms of *Ponsonby, Lucy Copeland, Eglesfield, Fleming.*

The title of Ellenborough is taken from Nether hall (see above.—*Canton Register, Jnly* 4.

List of H. B. M.'s Ships in China.

At Hongkong.

Wellesley 72 Bearing the broad pendant of H. E· commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer, c. b., k. g. h.—captain T. Maitland.

Blenheim	74	captain	T. Herbert.
Blonde	42	captain	T. Bourchier.
Druid	44	captain	H. Smith.
Conway	28	captain	C. R. D. Bethune.
Calliope	28	actg capt.	A L Kuper.
Alligator	28	commander	S. P. Pritchard.
Sulphur	8	surveying vessel, commander	E. Belcher
Hyacinth	18	commander	W. Warren.
Cruizer	18	commander	H. W. Giffard.
Pylades	18	commander	T. V. Anson.
Columbine	18	commander	T. J. Clarke.
Algerine	10	lt. commander	T. H. Mason.

Rattlesnake (Troop Ship) ———(commndg)

Honorable Company's Armed Steamers.

Atalanta, commander J. Rogers, Indian Navy.
Queen, master-commanding W. Warden.
Nemesis, master commanding W. H. Hall. r. n.

Off the Bogue.

Herald 26 captain J. Nias.

In the Typa, Macao.

Modeste 18 commander H. Eyres.
Starling sch, 6 lieut. commndg. H. Kellett.
Young Hebe, sch. — mr R. R. Quin.
Cutter, Louisa — mr. T. Carmicheal.—*Ibid.*

Meteorological Report.

SURAT.—A partial supply of rain fell throughout the principal division of this Zillah during the last week of last month ; every description of cultivation was in a favorable state of forwardness, and the weather in general as propitious as could be desired.

BROACH.—The state of things was equally favorable in the subdivision of Broach during the same period ; the Ryuts were every where busy with their agricultural operations, the rice cultivation, the transplantation of which had been completed promised well ; the Bajree was beginning to ripen, and the Indigo crop in the Jumbooseer Purgunnah had been cut down.

KAIRA.—There were light passing showers in some parts of this Zillah from the 20th to the 30th of last month, after which there was an interval of fair weather up to the 3d instant, favorable in every respect, as it gave strength to cultivation, and was required to bring it forward ; the Pluviometor showed that 15 inches and 55 cents of rain fell in the Zillah during last month, and the cultivation returns exhibited a total of 7,37,370 beegas.

AHMEDABAD.—The report from this colletorate, which is brought up to the 6th instant, mentions that during the week preceding that date there had been a good deal of sunshine with occasional showers, and that cultivation in general was as luxuriant in most parts of the Zillah as during the most prosperous seasons : it further states that the apprehensions of a want of rain in the Gogo Purgunnah were dissipated by a favorable fall which was experienced on the 17th of last month and continued ever since with intervals of dry weather ; and that the early crops throughout the districts bordering on Kattywar would not be as good as those in the more Eastern Purgunnahs in consequence of the rain having set in there so late.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The report from this Zillah, which embraces the whole of last month, mentions that the fall of rain in the Nassick sub-division was considered favorable, though

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

there were complaints of its deficiency in some places, and of its heaviness in others: the rain was deficient in every part of the principal division during the early part of the month after which an improvement in the state of the weather took place, and in some places the fall of rain was very favorable; the state of cultivation generally was considered satisfactory in both divisions at the end of the month, though the Khurreef in one or two districts it was expected would be scanty, compared with former years, owing to the previous long drought.

POONAH.—There has been a total cessation of rain in most of the Purgunnahs of this Zillah, which was hailed as a fortunate circumstance, a break in the weather being very generally desired: there was, however, a plentiful fall in some parts of the Indapoor Purgunnah where it was very much wanted; the report adds that there were still occasional complaints of fields being injured by the attacks of insects.

CANDEISH.—The weather was more open in this province during the week ending the 28th of last month, than during the week preceding, and the occasional showers less heavy on the whole, the accounts from all the districts were favorable, although a longer continuance of fair weather was much desired in some places; in a subsequent report for the week ending the 4th instant, it is stated that the want of sunshine and open weather retarded the progress of the Kurreef crops, the out-turn of which it was expected would be somewhat deficient: appearances however were favorable as regarded the Rubbee harvest, which it was hoped would be a good one, and garden cultivation generally was promising.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The fall of rain in this Zillah was every where sufficient during the week ending the 6th instant, but the cultivation in a few places was said to have suffered from blight and the ravages of Jackals; generally however, the state of cultivation continued satisfactory, and the prices of grain were lower than during the corresponding week of last year.

TANNAH.—The accounts from all the districts of this Zillah for the week ending the 3rd instant continued favorable.

SHOLAPOOR.—The weather was very favorable nearly throughout the whole of this Zillah during the week ending the 31st of last month, and the cultivation doing well; it is also stated that the sowing of the Rubbee had either commenced, or was about to commence, at the date of the Report.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that Letters and Newspapers will be delivered on application at the Bombay General Post Office every day, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. and that Letters will be sent out of the Office daily, for delivery by the delivering Peons at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. the hours prescribed in the Post Office Rules of the 30th August 1837.

As the Dawks from Poona, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo &c. arrive generally (except during the monsoon) before 12 o'clock P. M. it is requested that parties, wishing for an early receipt of their Letters and Newspapers brought by those Dawks, will send to the Post Office for them. It must be distinctly understood, however, that no Letters or Newspapers will be delivered except on immediate payment of the Postage.

J. A. SHAW,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, General Post Office,
22nd September 1841.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez by the H. C. Steamer "Cleopatra" on Friday the 1st proximo, will be closed at this Office at 3 o'clock on that day.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 5 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

To prevent a great deal of the confusion which must, necessarily arise from the simultaneous rush, made, upon this Office at the last hour, of closing the Mail, it is requested that all letters and papers intended to be sent by the above Steamer, (which are ready) may be sent to this office, a day previous.

J. A. SHAW,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office,
22nd September 1841.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. Boileau H. M. 22nd Regiment to Poonah.
Bt. Major Myers do. do. to Poonah.
Capt. Mainwaring do. do. to do.
Do. J. M. Martin Horse Arty. to do.
Lieut. Col. W. Croker C. B. H. Ms. 17th Regt to Aden.
Do. Do. J. Pennycuick C. B. K. H., Her M's. 17th Regt to do.
Capt. L. C. Bourchier do. do. to do.
Do. J. Prendergast do. do. to do.
Lieut. A. Dickson do. do. to do.
Do. E. H. Cormeck do. do. to do.
Do. J. P. Percival do. do. to do.
Do. E. Croker do. do. to do.
Do. W. Gordon do. do. to do.
Do. J. P. Fitzmayer do. do. to do.
Ensign B. J. Croxon do. do. to do.
Do. W. A. Armstrong do. do. to do.
Pay Master W. S. Hall do. do. to do.
Adjutant D. Cooper do. do. to do.
Qr. Master J. L. Croker do. do to do.
Surgeon R. D. Smyth do. do. to do.

High Water.

IN THE HARBOUR UNDER THE FOLLOWING DATES.

1841	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.
Sept. 23d Thursday	4 13	4 46
„ 24th Friday	5 27	6 12
„ 25th Saturday	6 53	7 34
„ 26th Sunday	8 15	2 49
„ 27th Monday	9 8	2 13
„ 28th Tuesday	9 42	10 1
„ 29th Wednesday	10 22	10 43

CALENDAR, SEPTEMBER 30 DAYS, 1841.

Week.	Month.	Remarkable Days.	Bombay Mean Time. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S	D. H. M.
Th.	23	Battle of Assaye, 1803	5 50 25	5 54 25	
F.	24		5 50 28	5 53 42	
Sa	25		5 50 30	5 52 38	
Sun	26	16 *Sunday after Trinity.*	5 50 44	5 52 4	
M.	27	[St. Syprian.	5 51 10	5 50 58	
Tu.	28		5 51 36	5 49 52	
W.	29	St. Michael.	5 51 44	5 49 4	

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ADEN	Aug. 29	CHINA	July 7
AGRA	Sept. 11	DELHI	Sept. 15
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 19	FRANCE	Aug. 1
AUSTRALIA.		HERAT	„ 10
Adelaide	June 18	LAHORE	Aug. 13
Sydney	July 17	LONDON	Aug. 4
Port Phillip	June 21	MADRAS	Sept. 14
BURMAH.		MANILLA	May 4
Moulmein	Aug. 18	MAURITIUS	July 17
Rangoon	Aug. 7	NEPAUL	„ 3
CABOOL	Aug. 25	PENANG	„ 11
CAIRO	Aug. 20	PERSIAN GULPH	„ 15
CALCUTTA	Sept. 11	QUETTA	Aug. 16
CANDAHAR	„ 6	SCINDE	„ 20
CEYLON	Sept. 6	SINGAPORE	„ 19

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, September 24, 1841.

FROM Calcutta we have papers to the 11th instant. The only item of intelligence, which by the way is no news, is, that the *Englishman* has acknowledged to have made a slip: it was a slip of the head, not of the heels; and—'tis well it was not a serious one.

WE gather the following scraps of news from the communication of our correspondent at *Sukkur*, which bears date the *8th instant*. It will be observed that some of the items are stale, but we give them as received.

"There is no news here worth relating, except that Major Outram arrived at Sukkur on the 24th ult. at 8. P. M.—Started for Shikarpoor at 11 the same night; with *only three* Camels and *four* Horsemen. His friends here were greatly disappointed as they had it in contemplation to give him a grand reception at the festive board of the 23rd Regiment, to which Corps he belongs; he reached Dadur on the 28th, was taken ill and bled; started the same night, and arrived at Quetta on the 2nd instant, quite well. Now we may hear of something decisive being done,—The *Meteor* Steamer is completely broken.

"A Company of European Foot Artillery is expected from Ferozepoor about the end of the month, and it will start from this for Service in Candahar.

"A few days ago, a Boat proceeding from hence to Tattah with *two* Officers on board, upset near Hyderabad, the gentlemen were fortunately picked up by a fishing boat that was near, but the whole of their traps were lost.

"The out post of Kotra is to be abolished, and the 2nd Grenadiers and wing of Cavalry will return to Sukkur in a few days. The 41st Regiment it is rumoured will return to Cannanore and the 94th from that station will come up to Scinde.—The troops it is here reported will return in October.—Sick officers are daily arriving from Head Quarters.—Quetta is to be a Depot with a wing of the 40th, a Company of Artillery, and one Native Regiment.

"I cannot for the life of me squeeze out another word of news from any quarter, so I must cry *buss*!"

WE have been reminded by having to rub the dust out of our "peepers" to bring to the notice of the parties concerned, the necessity which exist to the public Roads being again daily watered.—The Rains for this season we certainly think have now subsided and if the Roads are ever again to be watered, it is high time we imagine that they should now be, for it is almost impossible either to ride, drive, or walk nowa-days without being almost blinded and pretty nearly suffocated—The Ladies who ride and Gents. who are in the habit of driving over Belasses Road, Byculla, every Evening will we have not the least doubt bear full testimony to this fact.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the proper authorities the advantages that would be derived by their at once forming a Class of Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors on this Presidency.—The many public buildings which are now erecting in this Presidency, and especially in the Poonah Division, surely require some persons to superintend their construction, also to keep the Rolls and Musters of Workmen and a report of the progress of work carried on under them.

We do think that if the Executive Engineer would write in officially to the Military Board, the Government would have no objection to sanctioning the entertainment of such an Establishment, and one that is so very much needed.

A Supervisor has no need to be a master of the Arts of Surveying, &c. but he ought to be qualified in accounts and Plan Drawing—he also should be able to speak the Native languages to enable him to carry on the works.

There are many of the description of persons at Poonah and elsewhere who know all that is necessary, and, are now fit to join the Department; but how can they apply unless a notice be put in the Govt. Gazette, inviting lads to join.

MR. Ross Bell has found, we will not say an able advocate, but certainly an advocate in the *Friend of India*, who has stepped in at the death to prevent the Jackalls devouring the body, as well as the soul of the late political Agent. The panegyric of the *Friend* is as unmerited as the severe and cruel strictures of the *Times* were undeserved; and, while the latter labours with hard words and Herculanean articles to paint the character of Mr. Bell in colours of the deepest dye, the former attempts to delineate the features of the deceased in the brighest and least coloured hues. That Mr. Bell was faultless no one will believe; and that he was void of any and every good quality is at once repugnant to our sentiments; for had he no qualifications or virtues for the office of trust he held, we cannot suppose that Lord Auckland would have appointed him to the honorable post, in fulfilling the duties and obligations of which he fell a prey to anxiety and disease after a short illness.

Mr. Bell might have been qualified for some less arduous and less responsible situation than the one he held. As political Agent his merits were scareely discernable, whilst his incompetency was palpably apparent. The *Friend of India* is greatly mistaken in supposing, because we published the communication of a correspondent, who, from circumstances and past favours we considered entitled the remarks in question to publication, at least, that the mere insertion of it in our columns was a proof of our approval either of the spirit in which the letter, or any letter may be written or the statement it contains—the letter was printed just as we received it. The *Friend* is also in error in stating that "the Editor got up a fictitious dialogue between Lord Auckland and Mr. Bell." We got up no such thing, as the *Friend of India*, if a friend of Truth, will easily discover on referring to the article, where the dialogue which affected the biliarary organs more than the risible muscles of the *Friend*, is given as the production of our correspondent's brains. For the *Friend* to talk of "distorted statements" is certainly a fine joke, seeing that the *Friend* begins and carries on a systematic distortion of most of the remarks which have appeared in the Bombay Press, and then, forsooth, prates of his Bombay contemporaries waging war with their own respectability! Umph!—Really the atmosphere of Serampore, the locality of the *Friend*, is very healthy to those who breathe it!

We had no wish to have said one word more upon the unfortunate and lamented political Agent. The *Friend* of the 9th Instant, however has hurled its shafts at the respectability of the Bombay Press and in self defence we have reluctantly recurred to the subject.

WE understand that the Venerable the Archdeacon lectured the T[illegible]s at Colaba last Sabbath evening on the evils of Intemperance; he pointed out to them on the one hand the advantages attendant on a life of *sobriety*, and on the other the disadvantages of Intemperance—he proved to them that, if they were inclined to possess *health* and *happiness*, it was their bounden duty to espouse the doctrines of Temperance,—so say we: but keep us from Tee-totalism.

European Intelligence.

Repeal! Repeal! Repeal!

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, Monday, Mr. O'Connell made his re appearance, with a speech and a document which he called a "declaration." The Dublin election claimed his first attention. The present Members, he averred, had been returned by "that class of animals called 'Assessors'"—

He read an advertisement from the *Evening Mail* of 2d January 1837, from the Committee of the Irish Conservative Election Fund, in which it was set forth that the battle of the constitution was to be fought in the Registry Court and at the hustings; and this document was signed by R. N. Nash, J. Longfield, and John Francis Waller, the Assessor at the late election. This was a pretty judge to expect inpartiality from! He, the Assessor very soon discovered, that by refusing the right of voting to those who had words "house and premises" in their certificates of registry, it would greatly militate against the Liberal candidates On the other hand, this judge decided the words "house and appurtenances" were good. What inconsistency was here exhibited.

He analyzed the poll-returns, to show that the vast majority of electors possessing property qualifications had voted for himself and Mr. Hutton; the Tories majority consisting of freemen. It had been said that there was a change of public opinion because some Roman Catholic voted against him—

Such was not the case; there were not twenty Roman Catholics in all: one was Counsellor Makay, who assigned a list of reasons for voting for the Conservatives; but, on turning to the book published by West and Grogan, he found that Makay voted for West and Hamilton in 1832, and also in 1837; therefore he had no right to be set down as a Roman Catholic who had changed his opinion.

Then he turned to Carlow election, where the Tory majority was this year reduced to 7, having been 167 at the last election. Colonel Bruen had threatened to exact every shilling from those who had voted against him and owed him money: they could pay him with the Insolvent Debtors Acts; but they should be protected—

This Association and the friends of liberty in Ireland should, however, step in and protect the honest voters of Carlow from the threatened persecution. Already a fund had been formed, called the "Counties League Fund," for the protection of those electors. He had handed in 130*l.* from persons who contributed it for the relief of those voters and he would now move that 500l. be sent down to Carlow. On Sunday next a meeting would be held in Carlow to give the League full effect. Meetings were also organizing in Kildare, Meath, Clare, Limerick, Queen's County, and several other counties; and he did doubt that in a short time such a fund would be formed as would enable the Liberals to protect the poor tenantry who dared to vote according to their consciences.

Mr. O'Connell then produced his "Declaration of the Grievances and Rights of the People of Ireland." It is a long document, like an ordinary Hereditary bondsmen letter, but somewhat more solemn and formal in construction. The usual quotation appears. in its ampler from—

> "Hereditary bondsman, know ye not,
> Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?
> Can Gual or Muscovite relieve you?—No!
> By your own right arms your freedom must be wrought

Mr. O'Connell begins by saying that he will neither mitigate nor exaggerate, for a plain statement of facts will have a more powerful effect than the most immaginative description. The first article in this plain statement runs thus—

"No country upon the face of the globe ever inflicted upon any other country such wrongs and iniquitous oppressions as England has inflicted upon Ireland."

The changes are rung on this favourite assertion; as thus, in the fourth article—

"So far from having relaxed in the antipathy to the Irish people, and their hatred of the religion of the Irish nation, the English people now exhibit more venomous virulence and acrimony than ever they did in the worst periods of our history."

The stock illustrations, Lord Morpeth's vote against the extention of the Irish franchise, and the Tory majority just elected by the English constituencies, are repeated: this "wicked hostility to Ireland and to her Catholic people is vicious almost to pitch of demoniacal insanity." Contrasted with the English is the conduct of the Scotch, the majority of whom are "decidedly favourable, to Ireland." Facts 14, 15, and 16, in the "plain statement," stand thus—

"14. That under the Administration conducted by Peel and Lord Stanley, it will be imprudent, and indeed utterly unsafe, to call out the Irish Militia, as that force must necessarily be constituted in the proportion of ninety-nine Catholics to one of every other religion.

"15. That Foreign Powers, in dealing with the Peel-Stanley Administration, will avail themselves of the weakness and wickedness of the Administration, occasioned by their misgovernment of Ireland.

"16. That the conduct of the Tory aristocracy and electors in England is thus manifestly marked by that insane self-delusion and political extravagance which appear from history to precede, as they presage, some signal national vengeance of the Almighty."

Next follows a list of "grievances of which the Irish people complain"—the Irish Church, unequal franchise, and so forth: "one of the most emaciating nature is the enormous increase of the absentee drain occasioned by the Union" which is a Union itself being the crowning grievance. The [illegible]y party list of "additional calamities" which the Ora[illegible] nation"; "audaciously threaten to inflict upon [illegible] and proceeding with "the Scorpion Bill of [illegible] the party will do; *ex. gr.*

"The Stanley-Peel [illegible] *declare that they will* fill the bench of justice with [illegible] acrimonious partisans they can find—with men [illegible]are their conviction that the Irish are systema[illegible]ers, and that perjury is encouraged by their[illegible]

"[illegible]el-Stanley party declare that the press in Ireland [illegible] subdued; that in the present iniquitous state of the [illegible]el law they will meet every unpalatable truth by a state-prosecution; that they will prevent the exposure of their crimes by all the inflictions which a bad law and partisan judges can possibly furnish, by the summary process of attachment, and by the equally vexatious though more tedious proceeding by *ex-officio* information or indictment.

"In fine, between present grievances and future oppressions, the object of the Peel-Stanley party is to deprive the people of Ireland of all constitutional channels of exertion and of every ray of hope, and ultimately to force them, if possible, into open insurrection."

"We caution you, beloved friends," proceeds Mr. O'Connell, "not to be provoked into any such course"; and he

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exhorts them not to be without hope,—assuring them (in proper Irish fashion) that "among the English people Ireland has many active and zealous friends," though "the friends of Irelands to be sure, are comparatively few among the English people"; but then the majority of the Scotch are with them, and the Queen—

"The Queen, my friends, our noble Queen, heartily and sincerely desires to see justice done to Ireland: your enemies are equally her enemies; she is in their toils; she wears their fetters. But with the blessing of Heaven and the aid of good men, her bonds shall be broken, your enemies scattered, and she shall be restored to the brilliant freedom of her majestic throne."

So he recommends that every parish in Ireland shall hold simultaneous meetings to address the Queen: especially that they should "peaceably and constitutionally declare their determination, by enrolling themselves in the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland."

"Let, then, one shout arise from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear—from Connemara to the Hill of Howth—let there be but one universal voice upon the breeze of heaven, "*Hurrah for Repeal!!!*

"DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee."

Among the subscriptions announced at this meeting were, 53l. from a body Irishmen calling themselves the Temperance and Repeal of the Union Society of Providence, in Rhode Island, United States; 18l. sent through the Reverend Michael Brennan, a priest residing at Belleville, Hastings County, Canada, with a request that the contributors might be enrolled as members of the Repeal Association; and 430l. towards the fund for indemnifying the voters in Carlow, already allnded to in Mr. O'Connell's speech.

After Mr. O'Connell left Cork, he proceeded on Wednesday to Kilkenny; where he was escorted into the town by a great number of the people. He delivered an address on his standing topics—the "animal called an Assessor," English hatred of Ireland, and England's critical position with discontent at home and hostility abroad, and so on: not forgetting the usual recommendation—

"From Connemara to the Hill of Howth, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, let us raise the shout of Repeal!"

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Dublin Corn Exchange, on the requisition of Mr. O'Connell, to arrange plans for supporting the Liberal interest at the ensuing municipal elections. Mr. O'Connell said, that if proper exertion were made, eleven out of the fifteen wards might be secureds He promised to remain in Dublin to watch the election: he should have little to do during the next session of Parliament except to watch Stanley.—*Spectator*

Exertions of the Berkeley Family for the Liberal Cause.

Some spiteful allusions of Mr. Grantley Berkeley in the *Times* have drawn from the *Morning Chronicle* this just tribute to the Berkeley family—

"We have no hesitation in saying that to the family of Berkeley the Reformers of this country are under very great obligations for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the late election, which has been rewarded by the successes with which their exertions have been attended in West Gloucestershire, in Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham. It is no slight achievement in Mr. Grantley, at such a time as the present, to have succeeded in staying the plague in one division of a large and important country. That his zeal and energy in the good cause should subject him to ill-natured attacks in the *Times* is quite natural; but it will be difficult for that or any other Tory paper to succeed in producing a conviction that the ability and acquirements of the hon. member for West Gloucester do not advantageously distinguish him as a county member."

There are now four Berkeleys in Parliament, three of them for populous towns, and one, M. Grantley Berkeley, for a county. Capt. Berkeley one of the best officers in the Navy, and one of the most honest and honourable men breathing, represents Gloucester; Mr. Craven Berkeley, a stanch Reformer, of a thoroughly independent character is member for Cheltenham; Mr. Henry Berkeley also a thorough Reformer, and a man of superior ability and attainments, represents Bristol; M. Grantley Berkeley, who may be described, in the highest sense of the words, as a most accomplished gentleman, uniting the pursuits of a man of letter with proficiency in all manly sports, is the member for the Western Division of the County of Gloucester. The popular cause has another powerful supporter in the head of the family, Lord Segrave in the House of Lords, and his noble old place Berkeley Castle, is the stronghold of Liberalism in the county of Gloucester.—*Examiner.*

Sharp Practice and Foul Influence.

In Lord Howick the Tories have caught a Tartar. Foul play could not be practised with impunity on a man of his sprit and talent. He is not the sort of person to be tricked out of his seat, and to submit silently to the dishonorable deceit. Nor is he the sort of man to witness quiescently the oppression of electors, or the attempt to subdue their integrity, for a love of justice is a noble feature of Lord Howick's character, and the strong love of justice never fails to inspire the loftiest courage.

It may happen that a man may be a Duke, and yet capable of the "sharp practice," as it is termed, which would disgrace a pettifogging attorney; but a character of this sort should have a care of men of Lord Howick's sort, who will not be duped without exposing the deceit that has been played off upon them.

In the moment of defeat, through foul means of more than one kind, Lord Howick must have felt—

"It warms the very sickness of my heart,
That I shall live to tell him to his teeth,
'Thus did'st thou.'"

Now, though it was doubtless vastly pleasant to trick Lord Howick out of his seat, it was by no means equally agreeable to hear the communication of the conduct by which this dirty exploit was brought about; and vehemently do we suspect that, were all to be done again, the great man of little ways would prefer leaving Lord Howick in possession of his seat, to the detriment which his own character has suffered from the method of ousting him.

Lord Howick was given to understand that the Duke of Northumberland did not intend to use his influence against him; and that he was content that the representation of the county should remain as it was in the last Parliament. Believing that he was not to be opposed, Lord Howick was inactive, taken by surprise, and consequently defeated.

Horace Walpole remarks, that the converse of Gray's reflection that a Milton or a Cromwell may have been lost to the world in a ploughman, is applicable to the great, and in indifferent bishops and judges, excellent tailors and shokemakers may have been spoiled. So, in the Duke of Northumberland, an attorney of sharp practice may have been lost to Thavies inn; but sharp [illegible] practice in a sphere of life suitable to it might have been, there would have been wanting the degree of shar[illegible]ss of intellect necessary even to the making Walpole's [illegible]ey, so that after all, following Horace Walpole's [illegible]ce do not see what could have been made of the Duke [illegible] Northumberland, nor [illegible] Northumberland but the Duke of [illegible]ed in him, unless it be the [illegible] anything can have slumbered in [illegible]our of the Percys, which will be ra[illegible]her astonished if [illegible]ould by any miracle chance to wake. But we are wr[illegible] the Duke would not be accountable to the spirit of the [illegible]s, for he is a Smithson.

It is time, however, that we should cite Lord Howick's indignant account of his treatment, and it is so important, as fresh evidence of the necessity for the Ballot, that we make no apology for the length of our extract.

"It is not merely that the intentions of the oposite party were concealed from—it is not merely that that secresy was observed which may be considered a fair advantage in electioneering warfare, but it is that wishes were expressed by the immediate connexions of my late collegue—it is, that wishes were expressed from a person of still greater influence in the county—I mean our neighbour in the Castle close by—(groans)—I say that wishes from these quarters were expressed and were repeated to me, that the representation of the county might continue in the hands of those who formerly possessed it; and when those wishes were repeated to me, I had a right to calculate that I was not to experience the determined hostility which has been manifested towards me. (Cheers.) Persons in the situation of those to whom I allude have no right to express wishes of this kind, and feelings of this description, unless they were prepared to act upon them. (Cheers.) If it had not been that these things were said to me, knowing the natural difference of opinion with respect to the Corn Laws which prevails in this country, I say that the very moment the dissolution took place I should have commenced a canvass, and I ask any of you—I ask even any of my opponents, who know the desperate shifts to which they have been reduced to to obtain the small majority they have gained—I ask whether so early a commencement of the canvass on my part would not have ensured my success? (Cheers.) I firmly believe that if I had then come forward no opposition would have been attempted. I am persuaded that if our opponents had not calculated upon finding me unprepared no contest would have taken place. Mr. Cresswell had said that he wishes all the feelings of resentment and animosity which a contested election creates may as soon as possible be allowed to subside. That wish is one which, under all ordinary circumstances, I should likewise entertain, and do all in my power to carry into effect; but circumstances have occurred at this election which, in justice to myself, in justice to those friends by whom I have been so zealously supported, and in justice to the country, it is my bounden duty here publicly to notice (Cheers.) I do charge upon my opponents that they have adopted undue means of influencing electors—(renewed cheering)—and I confess that I listened with the utmost astonishment to the address which has just been made by Lord Ossulston. I could not believe that he would conclude his remarks without adverting in the very slightest degree to those circumstances which have lately taken place upon Lord Tankerville's estate at Wark. * * * *

You all Lord Ossulston say, that on Lord Tankerville's estate no person should suffer. He said nothing for his friends, and, in the same manner, Mr Cresswell answered only for his own estate. After that, I was fully prepared to expect that the influence of other proprietors would be used in the most unsparing manner, and certainly that expectation has not been disappointed? (Cheers.) You are all aware with what extreme want of all reserve or concealment the great power of our neighbour at the castle has been exereised. (Groans.) But for this, I say I was prepared. What I did expect was, that the little miserable pledge which was given would, at least, be faithfully observed. But what has been the fact? There are, in the village of Wark, a considerable number of electors. They hold houses and land under Lord Tankerville, and are, in a great degree, dependent on their landlord. All these persons, with two or three exceptions, had promised to divide their votes between me and Lord Ossuslton; but, instead of being permitted to do so, gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, in the first instance, took every means in their power to induce them to break their promises; and, all these means being found insufficient, Lord Ossulston himself appeared amongst them, and so strongly pressed upon them to withdraw the votes which they had promised to me, that, with five honourable exceptions, they were induced to do so. (Cries of 'Shame,' and other expressions of indignation.) What was the pretence under which this was done? It was said by Lord Ossulston that their promises had been obtained by undue representations, as to what his feelings and wishes were. Lord Ossulston could not be cognizant of this fact, and when it is denied, positively denied by Mr. Robertson, who now stands beside me, your knowledge of his high honor and integrity makes it totally unnecessary for me to offer any further proof that such was the fact. (Cheers, and a cry of 'Give us the ballot.') But, at the same time, though I know that Mr. Robertsons evidence requires no corroboration, I do hold in my hand a statemeot made by a part of the electors of that village, which is so important that I trust you will permit me to read it to you (Bravo.) 'We five of the free electors of Wark, declare that when Mr. Robertson was here he never gave us to understand that he was authorised by Lord Ossulston to canvas us, either for himself or Lord Howick, on the contrary, he stated that when he found at Berwick that Lord Ossulston had coalesced with Mr. Cresswell, he told his lordship that he could not now support him equally with Lord Howick, as he had before intended; and he also told us that Lord Ossulston had stated to him, in Berwick, that the coalition had been entered into, and his name put on the cards with that of Mr. Cresswell, without his knowledge; and that till he came into the county a day or two before, he did not know that the two late members were not to be returned without a contest. (Signed) George Davidson, Kobert Allen, William Smith, James Scott, George Thompson.' These persons are willing, in any manner that it may be proposed to them, to make good their words, and there are others who are able and willing to depose to the same fact. What I want to ask of you is this—whether, after the pledge which he had given upon the hustings, it was fit and proper in Lord Ossulston, when assured by a gentleman of Mr. Robertson's high character that these votes had not been obtained by any undue prsentations to have urged these poor men, dependents upon his father, to break the solemn promise they had given? (Cheers and disapprobation.) I presume Lord Ossulston would not break his own word, would not violate his own deliberate promise; but I wish to ask you where is the distinction between breaking one's own word and compelling others to break theirs? (Lord cheers.) Does Lord Ossulston imagine that because men happen to be poor and dependent—because they happen to be of a lower rank in life than himself, they are therefore insensible to those feelings of honour which ought to exist in the bosom of every honest man? (Much cheering.)

"Lord Ossulston: The statement is a misrepresentation from beginning to end. (Cheers and uproar.)

"Lord Howick; Lord Ossulston says it is a misrepresentation. I think this would be best proved by Lord Ossulston answering here, in the face of all of you, what I am now stating (Lord cheering.) I do not know whether Lord Ossulston actually used anything like threats to those persons; I have not stated that he did so. ('Yes, you did.') What I did say was this—that when a landlord called on persons in such a situation—when he most urgently insists upon their votes, we know well that they understand the danger of refusing, unless it is explained to them far more clearly and far more distinctly than, from my information, I believe it to have been, that they may, with safety, act according to the dictates of their own consciences. Even if this had been told them, yet I do not think it would have been right and proper for a person connected with them as Lord Ossulston is to urge tkem to break their promises.'

Lord Howick concluded with these stinging words:—

"I have now only to say, that though we have been defeated upon this occasion—though this battle has been lost, I trust the result will be to convince you that if we are never weak enough to rely upon the openness and candour of our opponent—if, for the future, we trust [illegible] ourselves and to our own exertions, the independ[illegible] of the county may hereafter be recovered. (Cheers.) I trust you will not be shaken in your determination to [illegible]ver what has now been lost. If you still honour me [illegible]ith the confidence which you have hither to been kind enough to manifest towards me, I shall be proud again to come forward. (Loud cheers.) I shall be most happy again to come forward and join once more with you in the struggle. (Cheers.) If any other candidate shall be preferred by you, I shall be equally ready to render him, in the same cause, the most zealous assistance in my power. (Great cheering, and a cry of 'two Whigs next time.') If you mean to fight this battle, let me remind you that ye must lose no time in making preparations for it. We know not how soon the struggle may come, and I trust that you will all remember that if is by registering your names as electors that this battle must be fought."

In the declamations against the Ballot we have heard much of the immorality of voting against a promises Now, in the Ballot, the vote given against the extorted promise; but in the instance before us, the suffrage was extorted, and the promise against which it was voluntary, and in accordance with the true choice of the elector. But the men who rail so indignantly against the breach of promise, when it restores the elector to his right and duty to vote in conformity with his sincere judgment, see no immorality in the degrading and disgusting spectacle of dragging men to the poll to record their extorted votes, in violation of their voluntary and free engagements. The difference between the two cases is this—that, in the Ballot, the elector revokes a promise to vote against his conscience, which should never have been had from him, and which cannot be binding, for it is monstrous to argue that a duty can be set aside by a promise to violate it, but, in open voting, the elector revokes the promise in accordance with his duty, and votes against both his duty and his promise to do his duty.

The conduct of the five electors of Wark cannot be too highly admired, but we confess that we grieve to see the virtues of men put to these hard trials, and for the one who resists how many, with in ward shame and degradation, succumb.

Lord Ossulston, in a feeble defence, made a remarkable admission, with the simplicity of a man who is quite unaware of the quality of what he is talking about:

I was then directed to proceed to Wark, where the voters had pledged themselves to give me their first votes, and had promised Mr. Richard Hodgson to reserve their second votes until I or some authorised porson came to claim them (Great hooting and uproar.)

To reserve their votes until he or some authorised person came to claim them! As if the votes of these men were a much their landlords as the rent they were to pay, and were only to wait the claim of the authorised person, until whose advent the voter was not to form an idea for whom he was to vote, or what label was to be trnst into his mouth.—Examiner.

Academy of Sciences, Sitting of July 26.

M. Magendie continued the reading of the report on the nature of gelatine. He gave an account of the experiments which had been commenced 10 years ago, and were not even yet terminated. In the first series it was attempted to feed does entirely on gelatin, without any other nutriment whatever; it was given either dry or in jelly; several dogs would not touch it at all; others ate it for a few days, and then rejected it; all however, died of starvation under the system. The next series of experiments consisted in giving gelatine made agreeable to the taste; and, in particular, it was given in the form such as it is found in the shops of the *charcutiers*, a form which it is generally much sought after. The dogs, to whom this substance was given as their exclusive aliment, ate it in general with much avidity for a few days: then they refused it altogether, and all died of starvation within three weeks, in a third series several dogs were subjected, some to complete abstinence, and others to pure water for their sole nourishment. Under this system the young dogs generally died directly, some not surviving forty-eight hours; of the older dogs those which had nothing at all given them died in ust the same time as those which had been forced to live on gelatine alone; whereas those which took water lived from 6 to 10 days longer. The fourth series consisted of alimentary substances, such as bread, eggs, etc., mixed with a geline, and given to dogs. Some of the animals who had as much as a pound English of gelatine, thus administered daily, lived 80 or 90 days; but all grew thin, and ultimately perished. If, while one of the animals was ill, fresh meat was given it, an amelioration took place immediately. The first series of experiments was that of giving to the dogs *bouillon a la gelatine*, prepared for the patients at the Hospital St. Louis, and the *bouillon* of the *Compagnie Hollandaise*. An animal fed on the former substance exclusively, was well for 56 days, but got very thin; at the end of that time the latter substance was administered, and the animal got fat directly. Another animal, fed from the first on the second substance, became very fat on it; but, on the 56th day, the first kind of *bouillon* was substituted for the second, and he became thin almost directly. In a sixth series of experiments, dogs were fed on bones, from which the calcareous salts had been extracted by muriatic acid. Some beef-bones, thus treated, were totally refused by the dogs; and in the end, they altogether refused mutton-bones, on which they had at first fed, and died of starvation. A seventh series consisted of the administering beef-tendons and pure water, allowing the dog to eat as it liked. The first day the animal ate three pounds of tendons, but at last became affected with diarrhæa, and it was only restored by having bones mixed with the food. The further reading of the report was then again adjourned.—The committee on arsenical intoxication informed the Academy that they considered their report (already given) as complete, and the discussion closed.—M. Arago read a letter from Ile Savary, in the Indre, stating that the recent shocks of earthquake were felt sharply there, and that a clock, which had not gone since May 1840, had its pendulum set in motion by the vibrations, and continued to go. At the Observatory of Paris the pendulums were not at all affected.—A communication was made to the Academy from M. Janniar, an architect, on the Conditions of Stability of the Column of July, which he considered not sufficiently solid.—M. Polonceau sent in a memoir on a new mode of paving for Paris, consisting of artificial stones made of clay, sand, and pulverized charcoal. This mixture stood heat well and became vitrified; it also dried without cracking. The stones were made in an hexagonal form, and could be put down or taken up one by one, Government had given leave for an experiment to be made of this system, in one of the streets of the capital.—A paper was read by M. Seguier on the means of diminishing the danger of explosion in steam-boilers. He recommended a series of numerous small tubes, not more than six inches diameter, instead of large boilers, since by this method the explosive force might be reduced to 1-17th part of its intensity.—*Gal. Mes.*

The Speaker.

The Melbourne Whig-radical government, in the year 1835 proposed Mr. Abercromby in opposition to Sir Chas. Manners Sutton for the Speaker, upon the expressed declaration on their part, "that fitness or the best man has nothing to do with the choice, but that a man should berchosen whose political opinions are with the majority." Whereupon Sir C. M. Sutton, one of the most accomplished Speakers that had ever filled the chair of the house, was most unceremoniously turned out, for Mr. Abercromby, who proved to be one of the worst. But the one was a Conservative and the other a Radical, and the majority ten. After such a declaration and such a precedent, any step so fraught with weakness, and so wanting in judgment, as that of allowing Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the radical Speaker of the Melbourne-O'Connell government to be elected to preside over a parliament which is conservative by a majority of one hundred, would be fatal to Sir Robert Peel's administration, and would at once disunite the great conservative party, and ere long restore the Radicals to power; for it is well known that a very considerable number of Conservative members have intimated their determination to vote against their leader, if he should vote against his part, by supporting Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The late Speaker has performed his very simple duties with good-breeding and good-humour, but beyond presiding in an easy manner, Mr. Lefevre is nothing, and has no pretensions or qualifications from his parliamentary experience or ability for the office. Ask any of the leading parliamentary agents, who are compelled to see him upon business, what they think of Mr. Speaker Lefevre's capacity, and they one and all will tell yof that he is entirely ignorant of the customs and laws lo parliament, and what is worse, that he is so inexplicabuy dull of comprehension that it is impossible to make him either learn or understand; and yet, it is for this man that the conservative party is to be split in twain, and for him the many better and more highly qualified members of that party are to be passed by. The idea is as absurd as the report is false, and was it not for the very industrious manner in which the radical papers and the members of the Reform Club continue to circulate this report—thus proving the great importance they attach to Mr. Shaw Lefevre's election—it would be unnecessary to do more than repeat our conviction that the conservative leader never for one moment contemplated sanctioning, much less taking a step so false, and which in its results would prove disastrous to his party. Sir Eardly Wilmot has been the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Warwick for the last ten years, and has performed the duties of his office with great ability and credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the gentry and inhabitants of the county. Such is the choice of the Conservatives, and it must be admitted, that a better they could not have made. It is said that Lord Stanley will propose Sir Eardly Wilmost, and Mr. Wilson Patten second his nomination—(Courier.)

WAR WITH ENGLAND PROBABLE AT LAST.—The United States Gazette of yesterday has the following astounding statement:—A letter, dated Washington, May 26 says:—Much surprise has been expressed by the public, that our minister in London should have taken upon himself the responsibility of recommending the immediate return of our squadron from the Mediterranean. This surprise will in some measure cease, when I inform you that Mr. Stevenson had information that the British Government had transmitted instructions to the Admiral on the American station, ordering them, immediately upon receiving authentic information that M'Leod, an officer of the British army, had been executed, to proceed on the coast of the United States, and to set fire to, and burn down, our cities and towns along the whole coast. There is every reason to believe that this statement is true. We may as well prepare for war as not.—New York Herald.

The New Zealand Journal publishes a letter from Captain Arthur Wakefield, the leader of the second colony for New Zealand, dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, May 19th, 1841.

"Dear Sir—A Spanish felucca is under weigh, and I have only time to say that we have just arrived, all well and nothing can be more promising than the composition of our expedition. I am well satisfied with everybody, both as to efficiency and conduct. I regret much not finding the Will Watch here; but hope she may arrive to-morrow.

"We shall leave the day after, at any rate. The Belle Alliance arrived with us at the anchorage, and a French ship, name and destination unknown.

"I write this at the Consul's house, in the greatest haste.

"Yours very truely,
ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

"R. Mangles, Esq., New Zealand House."

Shipping in the Harbour.

Names.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Oct.
Lady Feversham	Dirom, Carter & Co.	London	20th Sept.
Morley	Dirom carter& co.	London	25th inst.
Gleneig	Remington & Co.	London	Despatch.
Quentin Leitch	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	Despatch.
Formosa	Remington & co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Herculaneum	Syers, Livingston & co.	Liverpool	20th inst.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool	28th inst.
Eleanor	Macvicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	25th inst.
Duchess of Argyll	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	Liverpool	Despatch.
Circassian	Forbes & Co.	Cork	Despatch
Sir H. Compton	Aga M Rahim	China	Despatch.
Isabella	Forbes & Co.	Chiua	Despatch.
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee & Co.	Macao	Despatch.
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Asiatic	Foster & Co.	Singapore	Despatch.
Cornwallis	Khimchund Motichund.	Calcutta	Despatch.
Wellington	J. Nesserwanjee Wadya.		Despatch.
James & Thomas	Remington & Co.	Hull	
Copeland	Syers, Livingston & co.		Despatch.
Charles Forbes	Hormusjee Bhiccajee		
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormusjee & co.	P. Gulph	
Sterling	Higginson and Cardwell.	Calcutta	
Repulse	Forbes & Co.		
Thalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.		
Athol	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie, Steuart & co.		
Castle Huntly	C. Cowasjee & Co.		
Samuel	Skinner & co.		
Majestic	G. S. King		
Madonna	Dirom, Carter & Co.		
Augusta	Cursetjee Cowasjee& Co.		
Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Zenobia, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, and Berenice; Brigs Taptee and Tigris, Schooners Royal Tiger, and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva, Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodeuse, Hamanshaw, Dudley, Faze cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Futtel Currim, Bramear, Fati Rayman.

Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Affricano.

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McLellan		do.	9th June.
*Reliance	Remington & Co.	do.	22d June.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Reaper		do.	
*Ceylon		Shields	10th June.
Devonport		Liverpool	
*H. McCormick		do.	18th Dec.
*Ann	Foster & Co.	Liverpool	22d May.
*Higginson	Higginson& Cardwell	do.	29th June.
Mertoun	Mc., Brownrigg & co.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret		do.	6th June.
*Ulverstone		do.	8th June.
William Pirrie		do.	
Helen Stewart	Macvicar, Burn & co.	do.	10thJuly.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen, Milne & co.	do.	
Montague	Skinner & co.	do.	
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	do.	
Christiana		do.	
Alex. Grant		do.	
Woodman		do.	
Agnes Gilmore		Clyde	10th Feb.
*Brilliant	Macvicar. Burn & co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane		do.	26th June.
Mavis		China	
Lydia	Grey & Co.	Aden	

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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